

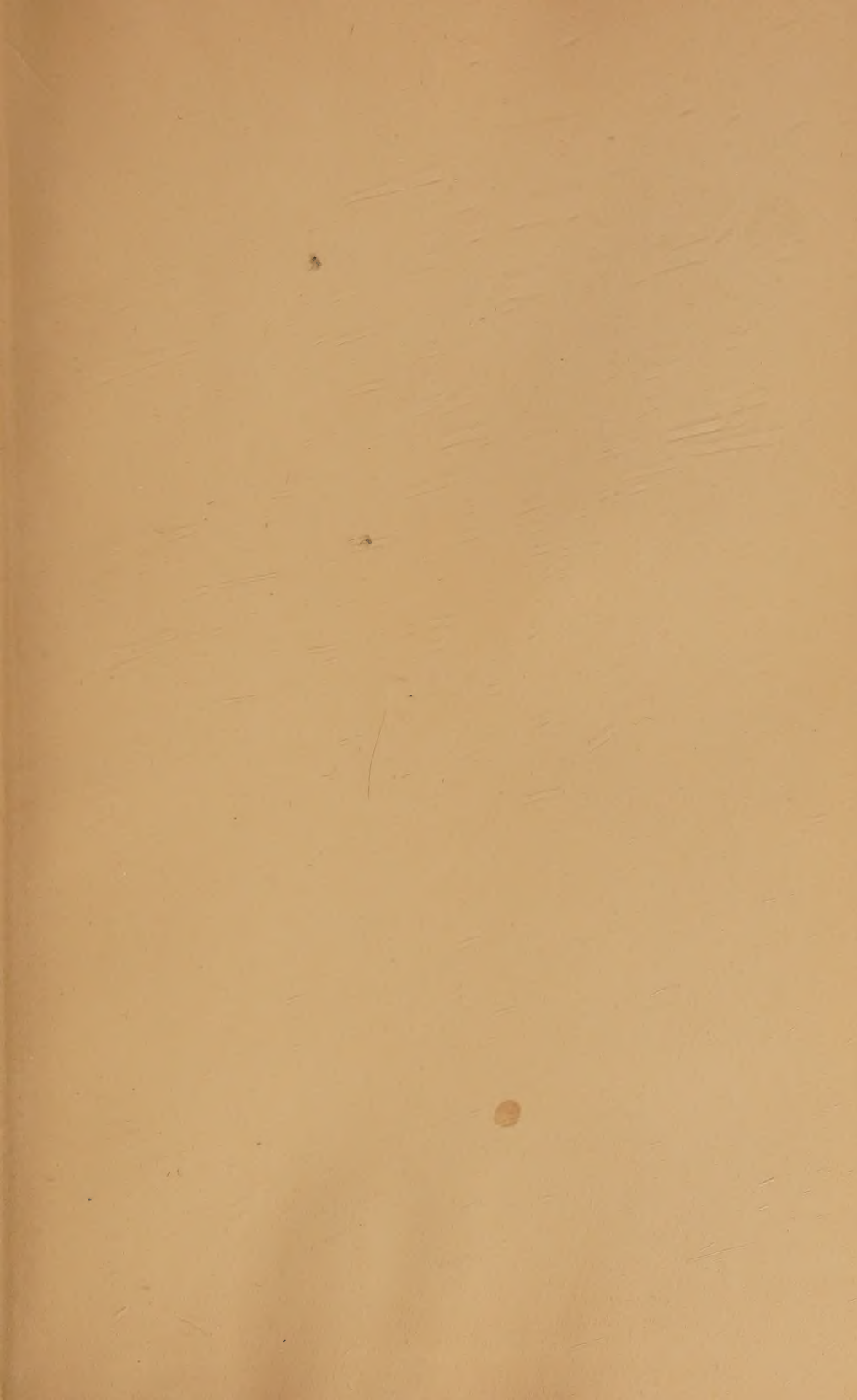
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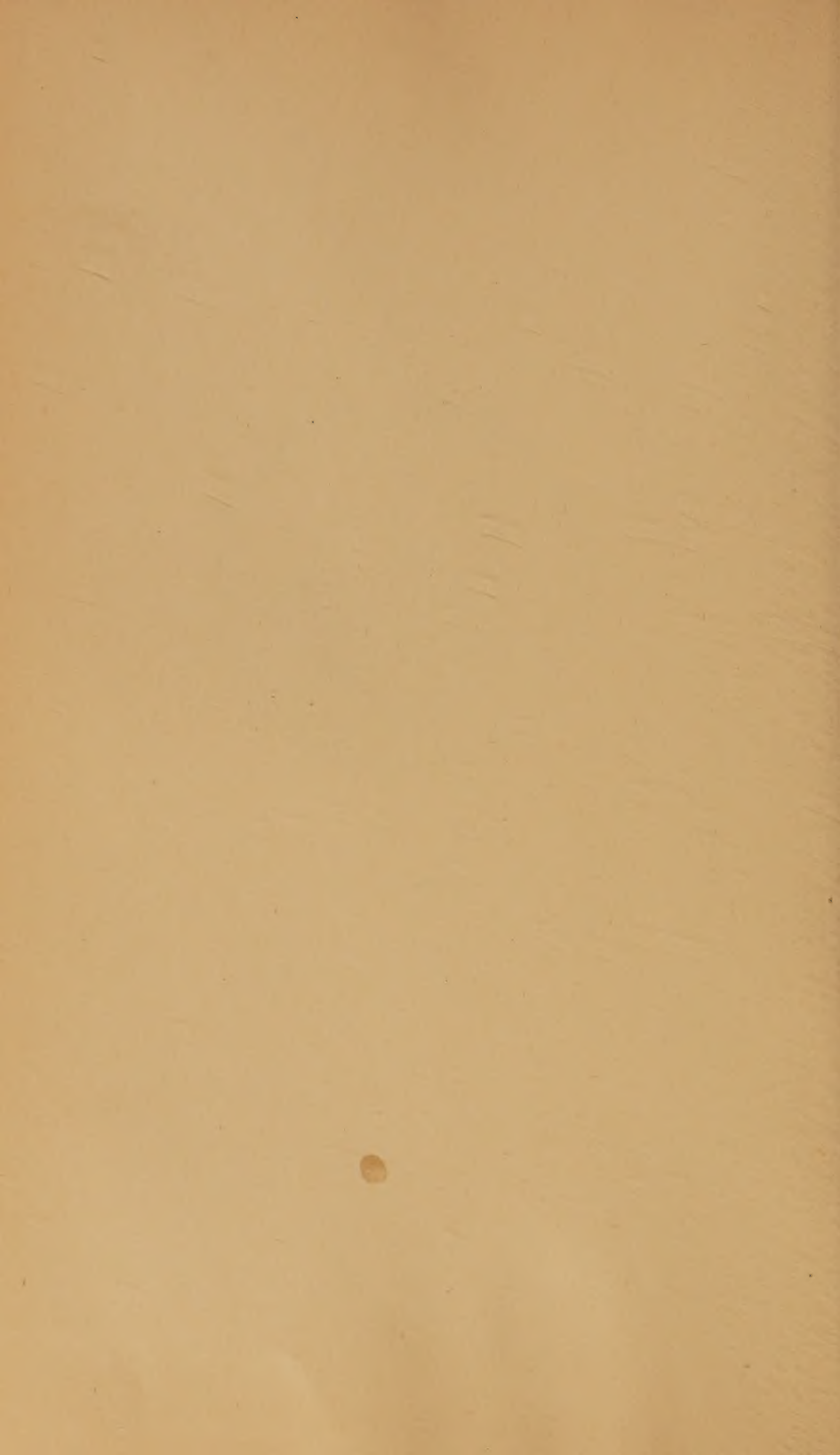
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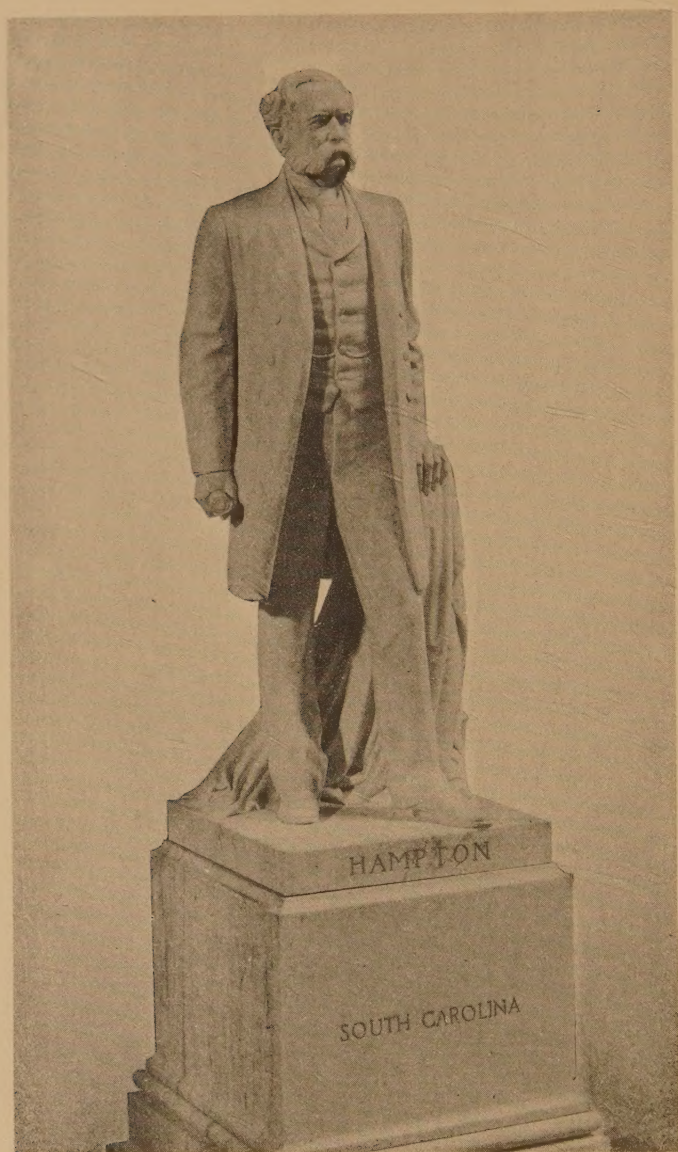


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71st Congress, 1st Session - Senate Document No. 18

Acceptance and Unveiling
of the Statue of
Wade Hampton

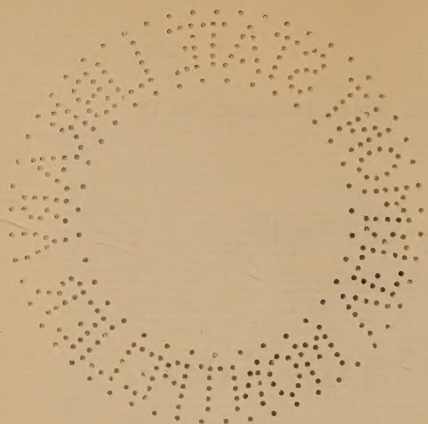
PRESENTED BY THE STATE
OF SOUTH CAROLINA

PROCEEDINGS IN THE CONGRESS
AND IN STATUARY HALL
UNITED STATES CAPITOL



United States
Government Printing Office
Washington : 1929





**PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING**

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SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 13

SUBMITTED BY MR. SMITH

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed with illustrations and bound the proceedings in Congress, together with the proceedings at the unveiling in Statuary Hall upon the acceptance of the statue of WADE HAMPTON presented by the State of South Carolina, 5,000 copies, of which 1,000 shall be for the use of the Senate and 2,500 for the use of the House of Representatives, and the remaining 1,500 copies shall be for the use and distribution of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of South Carolina. The Joint Committee on Printing is hereby authorized to have the copy prepared for the Public Printer and shall procure suitable illustrations to be bound with these proceedings.

Adopted June 10, 1929.

BIOGRAPHY

WADE HAMPTON was born in Charleston, S. C., March 28, 1818, received private instructions, was graduated from the South Carolina College (now the University of South Carolina) at Columbia in 1837; studied law, but never practiced; engaged as a planter; served in the State senate 1858-1862; served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War; raised and commanded "Hampton's Legion"; made brigadier general of cavalry May 23, 1862, and promoted to the rank of major general August 3, 1863; promoted to the rank of lieutenant general February 14, 1865, commanding the cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia; Governor of South Carolina 1876-1879; elected in 1878 as a Democrat to the United States Senate; reelected in 1884, and served from March 4, 1879, until March 3, 1891; unsuccessful candidate for reelection; United States railroad commissioner 1893-1897; died in Columbia, S. C., April 11, 1902; interment in Trinity churchyard.

FREDERIC WELLINGTON RUCKSTULL

THE SCULPTOR

Born in Breitenbach, Alsace, France, May 22, 1853. He arrived in St. Louis with his parents when about a year old; educated in the public schools of St. Louis and for eight years studied art in Paris; received honorable mention in the Paris Salon for his work in 1888; was awarded a grand medal at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893; member of the fine arts jury, Atlanta International Exposition; member of the advisory board, Charleston Exposition in 1902; secretary of the committee of National Sculptural Society, having in charge the sculpture decorations of Buffalo Exposition; chief of department of sculpture, St. Louis World's Fair (resigned); first secretary of the National Sculpture Society; second vice president of the New York Architectural League; secretary of committee which erected the Dewey Naval Arch in 1898; secretary of committee having charge of the sculptural decorations of the new appellate court building, New York City; second vice president Municipal Art Society, New York; member of National Institute of Arts and Letters of America, of the National Arts Club, and the Lambs Club. His principal works are Evening (life-size female marble statue), Metropolitan Museum, New York; Mercury Amusing Himself (bronze heroic group), Portland Palace, St. Louis; Victory (heroic bronze), on soldiers and sailors' monument, Jamaica, Long Island; Solon (heroic bronze), Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.; Franklin, Goethe, and McCaulay (colossal granite head), façade, Library of Congress; equestrian statue of Brig. Gen. John F. Hartranft, Capitol Hill, Harrisburg, Pa.; Wisdom and Force (two colossal marble statues), appellate courthouse, New York; Glory of Victis (heroic bronze group), Baltimore Confederate Monument; Defense of the Flag, Confederate Monument, Little Rock,

STATUE OF WADE HAMPTON

Ark.; Phœnicia (colossal marble), customhouse, New York; equestrian statue of Lieut. Gen. WADE HAMPTON, for Columbia, S. C.; bronze statue of color guard for Petersburg Battle Field Monument; Woman's Monument, Columbia, S. C.; and monuments to Dr. Charles B. McIver, Gov. W. R. Graham, and Senator M. W. Ransom, Raleigh, N. C. Mr. Ruckstull is also represented in Statuary Hall by the marble statues of John C. Calhoun and Uriah M. Rose.

UNVEILING *and*
PRESENTATION

STATUARY HALL, JULY 10, 1929

WADE HAMPTON



WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1929.

The unveiling of the statue of WADE HAMPTON, of South Carolina, in Statuary Hall, in the United States Capitol, at Washington, D. C., was held pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 8, Seventy-first Congress, first session, which is as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the statue of WADE HAMPTON, by F. W. Ruckstull, presented by the State of South Carolina, to be placed in Statuary Hall, is accepted in the name of the United States, and the thanks of Congress be tendered the State for the contribution of the statue of one of its most eminent citizens, illustrious for his services to his country. Second, that a copy of these resolution, suitably engrossed and duly authenticated, be transmitted to the Governor of South Carolina.

The meeting was called to order at 11 o'clock a. m. by Hon. John G. Richards, Governor of South Carolina, the presiding officer.

Governor RICHARDS. Rev. James H. Taylor, D. D., pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church of Washington, D. C., will offer the invocation. Doctor Taylor is a native of Charleston, S. C., and the son of the late Frank E. Taylor, who was a member of the Hampton Legion of the Confederate Army and a warm personal friend of General HAMPTON. Mr. Frank Taylor took an active part

STATUE OF WADE HAMPTON

in the famous political campaign of 1876, served on the staff of Governor HAMPTON, and was one of the honorary pallbearers at his funeral.

INVOCATION

O God, our Heavenly Father, we thank Thee for the sacrifice and toil of those who in times past have given their lives without reserve to the service of their fellow men. We rejoice in the inspiration of their leadership and example. We thank Thee that in the midst of great crises Thou didst raise up those who should be guides and counselors in the struggle for righteousness and truth. We thank Thee for the life of this great soldier and statesman and leader and friend, whose unselfish service and wise counsel and unswerving devotion to truth and duty abide with us this day as a glorious and inspiring memory.

We thank Thee for his example of courage, both on the field of battle and in the halls of state. We thank Thee for the nobility of his character and the unsullied integrity of his spirit. We rejoice that he was able to impart to others his enthusiasm for liberty and truth and that by such inspiring guidance men found again their freedom, and the right to live according to the dictates of conscience became a reality.

May the work that he did along with that noble band of self-sacrificing men and women ever remain an honor and glory. May the honor and dignity of the State for which he and his devoted compatriots toiled and suffered ever remain pure and unsullied. May future generations who view

STATUE OF WADE HAMPTON

this statue be reminded afresh of his life and be impelled to emulate his example.

For him and all like him who in the dark days of suffering and restriction lived with undimmed faith and glowing hope, we thank Thee this day. May the invincible quality of his spirit pass into our souls that we too may live and serve our fellow men with supreme devotion and abiding faith in Thee, the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ.

In the name of Christ our Lord. Amen.

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ADDRESS BY GOVERNOR RICHARDS

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Representatives of the State of South Carolina are present on this occasion to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the Congress of the United States to do honor to one of her most distinguished sons.

As early as 1864 an act was passed authorizing the President of the United States to invite the several States to provide statues, in marble or bronze, not exceeding two in number for each State, of deceased persons who have been citizens thereof and illustrious for their historic renown or for distinguished civic or military service, granting to each State the sole right to determine upon whom this great distinction and honor shall be bestowed. When the State has made its choice and furnished a statue, it shall be placed here in Statuary Hall as a national memorial.

March 12, 1910, South Carolina, acting through her accredited representatives, availed herself of the wonderful opportunity afforded by Congress and placed in this hall the statue of the Hon. John C. Calhoun, a man of not only national but international fame.

To-day, authorized by the Legislature of the State of South Carolina, a body composed of the statue committee, delegations from both the House and Senate of South Carolina are present to do similar honor to Gen. WADE HAMPTON.

STATUE OF WADE HAMPTON

The name Wade Hampton has a charm that no other bears in South Carolina. Gen. WADE HAMPTON, whose statue we give to the Nation to-day, was born in the city of Charleston March 28, 1818, and died April 11, 1902. He was a descendant of one of America's most distinguished families.

About the year 1770 Anthony Hampton, the great-grandfather of General HAMPTON, came to this country and settled in what is now Spartanburg County, S. C. Anthony had six sons. In 1776 Preston, one of the six, and his parents were murdered by Cherokee Indians.

The remaining five sons, Wade, Henry, Edward, Richard, and John, were prominent figures and officials in the war for American independence. They all joined the Revolution, Wade, Henry, and Richard becoming colonels of militia. Edward became a lieutenant colonel and was killed in action. The remaining son, John, became a major of militia.

In the War of 1812 Col. Wade Hampton became major general in the United States forces and commanded on the Canadian border. His son, the second Wade Hampton, was a member of the staff of Gen. Andrew Jackson. He served at the Battle of New Orleans and was delegated by General Jackson to carry the news of victory to Washington. This mission he accomplished, riding horseback from New Orleans to the city of Washington.

This, the second Wade Hampton, was the father of Gen. WADE HAMPTON, whose memory we honor to-day. He was colonel of militia of South Carolina and was one of the largest planters of the entire South. The ruins of his palatial home,

STATUE OF WADE HAMPTON

"Millwood," are still to be seen in Columbia. This residence was burned by General Sherman's army on the 17th of February, 1865.

When South Carolina seceded and War between the States was declared, General HAMPTON raised the famous "Hampton Legion" for Confederate service and was made its colonel. He was a gallant, chivalrous soldier and rendered conspicuous service throughout the whole period of the war, rising to the position of lieutenant general, a rank never exceeded by a South Carolinian in any war.

Upon the conclusion of the war General HAMPTON returned to his native State, and with that same fortitude and courage that had distinguished him during the four years of warfare began the struggle, with other giant spirits, to restore broken fortunes and build a new South.

General HAMPTON was elected governor in 1876. He was called from the seclusion and quietude of his plantation home to lead in another struggle for his State and country. South Carolina had become degraded and dishonored through misgovernment and abuse of power by those who had got control, and it was through the matchless leadership of General HAMPTON that she was restored to her rightful position as a sovereign State.

General HAMPTON's administration as governor was one of constructive statesmanship. His leadership restored confidence and brought peace and happiness to a suffering people.

General HAMPTON was elected to the United States Senate in 1879 and retired in 1891, beloved and honored by his State and the Nation.

STATUE OF WADE HAMPTON

Soldier, statesman, patriot, South Carolina honors herself and honors the Nation in thus honoring HAMPTON.

UNVEILING OF THE STATUE

The statue will now be unveiled by Mrs. John Randolph Tucker, daughter of General HAMPTON.

[The statue was thereupon unveiled amid the applause of the audience.]

ADDRESS BY HON. DUNCAN C. HEYWARD

HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR RICHARDS, MEMBERS OF THE HAMPTON MEMORIAL COMMISSION, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: I can never forget when as a boy I stood on the sidewalk of Meeting Street in the city of Charleston, shortly after Gen. WADE HAMPTON's election as Governor of South Carolina, and saw him, on a splendid black charger, riding at the head of a military parade. He was the most striking figure on horseback I have ever seen as he bowed so gallantly to right and left as he rode, while church bells pealed, bands played, and a great concourse of people cheered South Carolina's redeemer. Little did I then think that some day the distinguished honor would be mine of speaking at the presentation of this statue of WADE HAMPTON, illustrious citizen-soldier and statesman, and the best loved and most revered South Carolinian of all time.

On November 20, 1906, there was unveiled on the statehouse grounds in Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, an equestrian statue of HAMPTON, erected by the State and its people and designed by the same gifted sculptor, Mr. Ruckstull, who has just completed the statue which we are unveiling to-day. The orator of the day, on that memorable occasion, was Gen. M. C. Butler, one of the ablest, most distinguished, and dashing cavalry officers on either side in the Confederate war, who not only fought beside HAMPTON during the entire war but was for years his colleague from South Carolina in

STATUE OF WADE HAMPTON

the United States Senate. If anyone ever had the opportunity of knowing General HAMPTON intimately as a soldier and statesman, General Butler did, and in his eloquent tribute to his old commander and friend, on the occasion to which I refer, he said:

In my judgment the legislature would be justified in taking another step and provide by appropriation a monument to the immortal Calhoun in the Hall of Fame in the National Capitol, as representing the highest and best type of American statesmanship, and another for HAMPTON in the same hall, as representing the highest and best type of military greatness. In doing this I believe the representatives of the people would deserve and receive their approval.

How I do wish that the gallant Butler could have lived to see his hope fulfilled and have been with us on this occasion, and that he, in my stead, could have paid this tribute to WADE HAMPTON.

It was because the people of South Carolina loved WADE HAMPTON and still revere his memory, as they have never loved nor revered the memory of any other man, that they have chosen him for this great honor, and may I add: Is not the love of a people at last the best criterion by which human greatness can be judged, provided that love is inspired by unselfish and patriotic service to State and country? If so, then South Carolina has made no mistake in placing a statue of WADE HAMPTON beside that of that other great Carolinian, John C. Calhoun, for most assuredly do they both fully measure up to the highest standard of historic renown and distinguished service which alone should merit recognition in this our National Hall of Fame.

STATUE OF WADE HAMPTON

Could the spirit of Calhoun speak to us to-day, I am sure that the words he would utter would be those of gratification that the people of his beloved State have from among all of its illustrious citizens chosen WADE HAMPTON as most worthy to stand beside him in Statuary Hall, and to share with him, through future ages, the distinction of being the greatest of South Carolina's sons.

Calhoun during his last days realized that the cause of State rights was lost and believed, as a result, that sooner or later the disruption of the Union would follow. Believing, too, that secession would mean war, in his dying moments his thoughts were of the South. What would become of the South? How happy indeed would have been his last hours could Calhoun have foreseen that when disruption and war did come in his beloved South Carolina, though defeated, devastated, and humiliated, there would rise up from among her people a great leader who would save his State and aid in restoring her to her old place in the Republic, to which thenceforth South Carolinians would give the same loyalty they had given to their State.

And let this be clearly understood: It is not only on account of WADE HAMPTON's war record, nor even the great part he played in redeeming South Carolina in the days of reconstruction, but also on account of the example of loyalty to a reunited country which he later, as a Senator of the United States, set for the people of the South to follow and the patriotic sentiments he so often expressed under the dome of this Capitol which have caused

STATUE OF WADE HAMPTON

the people of his native State to place his statue in this hall beside that of Calhoun.

The first Hampton we know of in the colony of South Carolina was Anthony Hampton, who with his family came from Virginia prior to the Revolutionary War and settled on Tyger River, in what is now Spartanburg County. There, shortly after the outbreak of the Revolution, he and his wife, a son, and a grandchild were massacred by the Indians. Several of his other sons, being away at the time, escaped and joined the American Army, and among these was Wade Hampton, the first, who distinguished himself during the Revolution as a commander of cavalry under General Sumter. In later years, in the War of 1812, he fought under Gen. Andrew Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans, and his son, Wade Hampton, the second, served as aid-de-camp on the general's staff and was honored by General Jackson by being sent to carry dispatches announcing the victory to President Madison at Washington, making the entire trip on horseback. The foundation of the fortune which the Hampton family enjoyed before the Confederate war was laid by Wade Hampton, the first, for, traveling through the States, he was attracted by the rich delta lands along the Mississippi River, and purchased large tracts in Mississippi and Louisiana, a part of which later came into the possession of his distinguished grandson.

The home of Col. Wade Hampton, the second, father of our General HAMPTON, was at "Millwood," about 5 miles from Columbia, and this residence was one of the finest in South Carolina.

STATUE OF WADE HAMPTON

The stately columns of its large front portico still stand, but they are all that remain, for the house was burned by General Sherman's troops at the time Columbia was taken. From all reports the father of Gen. WADE HAMPTON must have been an exceedingly popular man, of most genial and attractive manners. His personal friends loved him; people of all classes admired him and felt at home in his presence, and even his negro slaves were proud of the fact that they belonged at "Millwood."

Of such lineage, distinguished for public service, came WADE HAMPTON. He was born in the city of Charleston March 28, 1818. His mother before her marriage was Ann Fitz Simons, of a well-known low-country family, and her old home on Hasell Street, Charleston, where she was born, is still standing. At that time of the year the beautiful gardens of Charleston, often hidden behind high brick walls, are in full bloom, and the fragrance of roses, wistaria, and jasmine mingles with the fresh soft breezes from the sea. The place of his birth always had a warm spot in HAMPTON's heart, and nowhere in all South Carolina was he more beloved than in that old "City by the Sea," whose people never wavered in their loyalty to him.

As a boy WADE HAMPTON lived at "Millwood," played beneath its great oaks, and waded in the bold creek at the foot of the hill which now bears his name. He went to school in the city of Columbia and when a small boy would ride to school on a handsome little pony named "Button," which was his great delight. From the very first day he was placed on "Button's" back he seemed at home, and as he would ride into town everyone

STATUE OF WADE HAMPTON

who saw him was struck by the way he sat and managed his pony. This of course made his father very proud of him, for it showed that to ride well was still in the Hampton blood.

After leaving school young HAMPTON attended South Carolina College in the city of Columbia, graduating in the class of 1836, and for a time read law. He soon decided, however, that the practice of that profession would not appeal to him and that he preferred to make agriculture his life work. From his father there later came to him by inheritance a very considerable fortune for those days, a portion of which consisted of valuable landed interests in the State of Mississippi, which had been acquired by his grandfather, as well as a large number of slaves. At that time the growing of cotton on the delta lands of the Mississippi was exceedingly promising, and HAMPTON undertook to plant on an extensive scale. Being a good farmer and an excellent manager, he soon began to prosper and in later years, by purchase, increased his holdings. From the time he reached manhood until the outbreak of the Confederate war much of his time was spent on his Mississippi plantations, but never did he give up his citizenship in South Carolina nor his home in Columbia.

The Hamptons for several generations, like many other families of the South, were large slaveholders, who from colonial days had accepted the institution of slavery mainly for the reason that by means of it alone could they reclaim their great fertile swamps and successfully cultivate their crops. As one generation succeeded another

STATUE OF WADE HAMPTON

these men began to regard slavery in the light of an inheritance, the desirability of which some in later years began to doubt, but none ever questioned its legality. As to any moral question which might be involved, they, with few exceptions, believed that this depended largely on the way in which they fulfilled the obligations which their stewardship imposed, whether they were just or unjust, considerate or inconsiderate in their treatment of their dependents.

Of Gen. WADE HAMPTON as a slaveholder, as well as of all of the Hampton name, I can of my own knowledge assert that he always bore the reputation of having been exceedingly kind and considerate in the treatment of his slaves, who in turn were devoted to him, and who after their freedom continued to work for him as long as he was able to employ them. On several occasions I have been approached on the streets of Columbia by old negroes who in ante bellum days lived at "Millwood," and it was most pleasing to hear them boast of the relationship which once existed between the Hamptons and themselves. And, might I add, that if every old negro in South Carolina told the truth who, after the war, claimed to have been General HAMPTON's body servant and to have been with him on his various campaigns the general would have had more body servants than there were soldiers in the "Hampton Legion."

Gen. WADE HAMPTON, always wise and farseeing, was one of those who had seriously begun to doubt whether slavery was proving an economic means and method of conducting agriculture, and also whether it was not retarding the growth and prog-

STATUE OF WADE HAMPTON

ress of the South, besides running counter to the trend of the thought of the times. During the decade of heated and bitter political controversy over the question of slavery which preceded the disruption of the Union HAMPTON took no active part in national politics, and hence no speeches of his expressing his views on the slavery question are now available, nor any correspondence on this subject, as two of his homes were burned and his papers destroyed. I have therefore, in making any statement regarding General HAMPTON's opinions on this subject, to depend wholly upon what I am told by members of his family, by those who have written accounts of his life, and by the descendants of certain prominent South Carolinians who were once closely associated with him. From all these sources I am fully convinced that General HAMPTON did not look with favor on the perpetuation of slavery, but approved of the adoption of some plan of gradual emancipation which would safeguard and insure white supremacy, be just and fair to the negro, and which would avoid for all time the great problem that has so sorely beset the people of the South since President Lincoln placed his signature to his emancipation proclamation.

One of General HAMPTON's grandsons, who for some years before the general's death was constantly thrown with him, tells me that often his grandfather discussed the slavery question with him and that the statement of his views which I have just made is correct.

And it should be interesting to-day also to know that WADE HAMPTON did not favor secession, but was actually opposed to it. He was, however, a

STATUE OF WADE HAMPTON

firm believer in certain constitutional rights retained by the States, and among them was that of secession, when the sovereign people of a State, in convention duly assembled, should decide that they had just cause for severing their connection with the Union. On the other hand, HAMPTON did not think that the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency and the policies which he advocated regarding slavery were of grave enough importance to warrant secession, but rather that moderation should be exercised by the Southern States and that every honorable means should be sought to avoid a step which he knew would at that time most certainly cause war.

Unfortunately for the South, as has since been proved, WADE HAMPTON and those who thought with him were in the minority; South Carolina seceded from the Union; other States of the South followed her lead, and President Lincoln issued a call for troops to invade their soil and by force to deny to them a right which they firmly believed was theirs.

And then came war—one of the most terrible in history—and among the first to draw his saber in defense of his beloved South Carolina was WADE HAMPTON, who once having drawn it forgot, for four long years, that it had such a thing as a scabbard.

The military service of WADE HAMPTON in the Confederate war, as shown in the archives of the War Department and based on official records of the Union and Confederate Armies, is briefly thus:

Colonel of the "Hampton Legion," South Carolina Volunteers, June 12, 1861.

STATUE OF WADE HAMPTON

Brigadier general, Provisional Army, Confederate States, May 23, 1862.

Major general, Provisional Army, Confederate States, August 3, 1863.

Lieutenant general, Provisional Army, Confederate States, February 14, 1865.

This is indeed a proud record for any soldier to leave behind him and a most wonderful one for a man who up to the outbreak of the war had no military training or experience. In the case of WADE HAMPTON it is difficult to realize all that was involved in such a record, for when war was declared he was a civilian, a cotton planter; he had never even attended a military school, and yet within four years he advanced from colonel to lieutenant general and was known and acknowledged by friends and foes alike to be a skillful and gallant leader of brave men against brave men, striking hard blows and receiving hard blows in one of the most fiercely fought wars in history.

Colonel HAMPTON and the "Hampton Legion," composed of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, which he raised largely at his own expense and which was made up entirely of South Carolinians, received their first baptism in war at the first Battle of Manassas, upon the plateau where stood the now historic Robinson and Henry houses. It was for the possession of this plateau that both armies contended all day that memorable Sunday in July, 1861. From 9.30 in the morning until 5 in the afternoon the "Hampton Legion" was under constant fire of musketry and artillery. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon its position was changed, and it was placed beside a Virginia brigade under

STATUE OF WADE HAMPTON

command of Gen. T. J. Jackson. The legion was in that position when Gen. Barnard E. Bee, a South Carolinian, seeing that some of the Confederate troops were giving away before the desperate charges and the terrific fire from the artillery of the Federal Army, pointed with his sword to Jackson and his Virginians and exclaimed:

There stands Jackson like a stone wall.

It was there in the sight of Jackson and his Virginians and of HAMPTON and his South Carolinians that Bee gave to Jackson that sobriquet by which that great soldier will be known for all time.

Colonel HAMPTON and his legion received from Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and General Beauregard very high praise for the gallantry they displayed on that eventful day, and it was in this, his first fight, that Colonel HAMPTON sustained the first of the three wounds which he received during the war.

Again, not very long after, he was wounded at the Battle of Seven Pines, and shortly after his recovery was promoted to brigadier general and placed in command of a brigade of cavalry. A little more than a year later he was promoted to major general and assigned to the command of a division of cavalry formed of his old brigade under Gen. M. C. Butler and other brigades. From that time on, throughout all of the operations of the cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia, General HAMPTON commanded this division until some little time after the death of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, who had been in command of the cavalry corps of Lee's army, when General HAMPTON succeeded General Stuart.

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At the Battle of Trevillian Station, the greatest cavalry engagement of the war, fought on the 11th and the 12th of June, 1864, General HAMPTON repulsed General Sheridan in his attempt to break up General Lee's railroad communications, and by thus shutting off his source of supplies to force the evacuation of Richmond and Petersburg. For this General HAMPTON won the well-merited distinction of having conferred on him the rank of lieutenant general and of being placed in command of the entire cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia. He was selected for this most important command by Gen. Robert E. Lee. As to the reason why General Lee selected General HAMPTON I should prefer to let Maj. Theodore G. Barker, of Charleston, speak. Major Barker was as gallant a soldier as wore the gray, was major and assistant adjutant general of HAMPTON's cavalry, and in an article published in 1895, in referring to Trevillian Station and HAMPTON's promotion, he said:

In no operation during the war did the high qualities of General HAMPTON show more conspicuously than in this performance. The indomitable spirit with which, after a day of disappointment and disaster, he gathered up the broken fragments of the brigade which had suffered, and with which he took up his position and held it during the night and the next day, the judgment with which he selected his position, and the spirit with which he inspired his men was unsurpassed.

After this there was no longer doubt in General Lee's mind as to whether this civilian from South Carolina, this Mississippi planter without military training or West Point education, this man with no preparation for grand tactics beyond his woodcraft and practice in deer and bear hunting, could be trusted with the handling of the cavalry corps.

STATUE OF WADE HAMPTON

General HAMPTON and his cavalry commands, whether brigade, division, or corps, took part in nearly every battle fought by the Army of Northern Virginia. Toward the close of the war, in January, 1865, General Lee sent WADE HAMPTON to North and South Carolina to take command of the cavalry of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army, and hence he was not present when three months later General Lee surrendered the remnant of his army to General Grant at Appomattox. In this connection, however, to show in what high regard General Lee held General HAMPTON and his cavalry, I quote from a letter written him by General Lee very shortly after the surrender.

• NEAR CARTERSVILLE, VA.,

August 1, 1865.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I am much gratified at the reception of your letter of the 5th ultimo. I have been very anxious concerning you, and could obtain no satisfactory information.

* * * * *

You can not regret as much as I do that you were not with us at our final struggle. The absence of the troops which I sent to North and South Carolina was, I believe, the cause of our immediate disaster.

* * * * *

If you had been there with all our cavalry, the result at Five Forks would have been different. But how long the contest would have been prolonged it is difficult to say. It is over, and though the present is depressing and disheartening I trust the future may prove brighter. We must at least hope so, and each one do his full part to make it so.

* * * * *

That every happiness may attend you and yours is the earnest prayer of your friend,

R. E. LEE.

STATUE OF WADE HAMPTON

This occasion does not permit of my going into further details concerning General HAMPTON's military career. His reputation as one of the very greatest cavalry commanders our country has produced is safe and will grow greater as time rolls on. His foes respected and admired him, and his soldiers loved him. Yes, they loved WADE HAMPTON, those intrepid horsemen of his, who in all of his battles, in the rushing whirlwind of the charge, amidst the blinding smoke and the flashing sabers, followed his plume more valiantly than ever Frenchmen followed the helmet of Navarre. Few, very few of his old soldiers now survive; in death nearly every one of them has followed his great commander, and yet I can but feel this: That they and all of the now silent armies of the men who wore the gray, those unfaltering, self-sacrificing, glory-crowned soldiers of the southern Confederacy, somehow know to-day that this statue of WADE HAMPTON is being placed in our National Hall of Fame. And I know, too, that, if it were possible for them to do so, those phantom hosts, with hearts filled with joy, as well as with deep appreciation of this recognition of HAMPTON on the part of their reunited country, would once again wave in the air their old ragged gray caps, upon which, at Appomattox, as Henry Grady, Georgia's great orator, said:

The Lord God Almighty laid the sword of His imperishable knighthood.

After the surrender of General Johnston's army in North Carolina General HAMPTON came back to Columbia, his home, and came with a heavy heart. The war had cost him dearly. Not only had he

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been sorely afflicted in the death of a most promising son, Lieut. William Preston Hampton, killed at the fight at Burgess Mill, but another of his sons had been desperately wounded; his younger brother, Lieut. Col. Frank Hampton, had been killed at Brandy Station, and many of his closest comrades in arms were left on the battle fields of Virginia. In addition he found his home burned, his slaves freed, and his broad acres valueless. Gloom and despondency hung like a black pall over the land he loved so well, and not the faintest glimmer of light brightened the horizon. South Carolina was prostrate amid its ashes and its ruins.

Most assuredly a dark and discouraging prospect greeted WADE HAMPTON and his returning soldiers. The homes of many were in ruins; lone chimneys and blackened ashes marked where they had stood. Their farms were devastated and without livestock and implements to rehabilitate or cultivate them. Property of all kinds was practically worthless. There was scarcely any money of value in the State, and credit was not obtainable. These conditions were within themselves appalling enough, yet far worse than all of them combined was the fact that thousands upon thousands of negroes—in fact, approximately two-thirds of the inhabitants of the State—had not only been suddenly emancipated but despite their utter ignorance and unpreparedness for citizenship were soon to have conferred upon them every civic right, including that of unrestricted suffrage.

After the collapse of the Confederacy there was in South Carolina practically no civil authority, no organized State government, and no militia organi-

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zations to afford protection of life and property. Garrisons of United States troops, many of the soldiers being negroes and former slaves, stationed in the various towns and cities, completely controlled the actions of citizens, for courts were superseded by courts-martial and military commissions, and trial by jury was denied. Adventurers from without the State soon appeared to incite the negroes to turn against their former owners, to become active in politics, and to aspire to political office. Within a few years the control of the State government was completely in their power, and corruption became rampant. Extravagance in the appropriation of public funds, dishonesty, disorder, and lawlessness reigned supreme, and for a decade the white population of the State was helpless and almost hopeless.

No people in any times ever faced so many difficult problems as did the people of South Carolina, and all of these problems at the same time—social and economic problems, political and racial, all combined and interwoven—and upon the wise and proper solution of which depended not only white supremacy but the very existence of the white race. That I do not exaggerate the situation as it existed in South Carolina, that reconstruction as attempted in the Southern States was a mistaken policy, and also that WADE HAMPTON and the white people of South Carolina were clearly justified in taking the action they did to save their State, is now being generally admitted, and by men whose views must command great weight. In an article in the *Atlantic Monthly* for February of this year, entitled "Reconstruction and Prohibition," President

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Lowell, of Harvard University, in connection with the reactions of feeling among people, which he pointed out generally occurred after great wars, said:

Such an experience followed the Civil War. In that case rancor against southerners and philanthropy toward the negroes combined to produce the measures known as reconstruction. The policy had such disastrous results, and at the present day has so few if any defenders, that we find it hard to attribute high motives to the men who approved it. Yet many of them had the best intentions.

Everyone knows the result—much bad government by carpetbaggers supported by inexperienced and ignorant vote of the freedmen, maladministration, financial mismanagement, economic and social distress, resistance by force, and fraud through the shotgun and the tissue ballot. In most of the seceding States the right of the negro to vote could be maintained only by the presence of Federal troops, and this was continued until President Hayes, elected by the political party responsible for the policy of reconstruction, decided to withdraw them.

And there is perhaps even a better authority on this subject than the learned and distinguished president of Harvard, another citizen of Massachusetts, the Hon. Daniel H. Chamberlain, one-time Governor of South Carolina, and WADE HAMPTON's political opponent in his fight to redeem the State. Mr. Chamberlain was a man of culture and high literary attainment, but, more than these, he had the moral courage to acknowledge in later years the mistake he made in attempting to inaugurate a government based on the support of ignorant freedmen, led by political missionaries, to term them mildly, from other States. From an article by Governor Chamberlain in the Atlantic

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Monthly for April, 1901, I quote the following excerpt:

If the canvass of 1876 had resulted in the success of the Republican Party, that party could not, for want of materials, even when aided by the Democratic minority, have given pure or competent administration. The vast preponderance of ignorance and incapacity in that party, aside from downright dishonesty, made it impossible.

And to show that Governor Chamberlain carried to his grave no rancor in his heart toward HAMPTON, who had preceded him, I again quote his words:

I adopt and echo the reported last great message of the dying soldier and statesman, WADE HAMPTON: "God bless all my people, white and black."

When the Confederacy collapsed and the slaves were emancipated, the views held by General HAMPTON as to how best to meet the dangers which he saw impending were wise and farseeing, and had they been adopted by Congress South Carolina would have been spared the horrors of reconstruction. When it was proposed that a constitutional convention be held to adopt a plan of civil government in which unqualified suffrage would be given all of those recently freed, HAMPTON, realizing the object back of the reconstruction acts, urged that the people vote against holding the convention, and contended that it would be far better for the State to remain under military rule rather than to adopt measures which he "believed to be illegal, unconstitutional, and ruinous."

In taking this position there was on his part no unfriendliness toward the negroes, for he spoke always most kindly of them, stating that they were

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not responsible, and if properly led would soon learn to trust their white friends. He even went so far as to declare himself in favor of impartial suffrage, qualifying this with the condition that it should be brought about gradually as the freedmen became better qualified to exercise it. In a speech, in 1866, he said to some of his old soldiers, in speaking of the negro:

As a slave he was faithful; as a freedman let us treat him as a friend.

Even Governor Chamberlain in later years admitted that—

HAMPTON in 1868 publicly advised cooperation with the negro in the elections, but his advice passed unheeded.

Nothing can resist the reactions of feeling following wars, to which President Lowell refers, and as a result there was inaugurated in South Carolina nearly eight years of the worst government any people have had to endure.

The milestones which mark the passing years are slipping rapidly by, and the days of reconstruction in South Carolina and in the other States of the South are now, measured by the span of human life, a long time ago. To those among my people at home who are old enough to recall those days they seem a dreadful nightmare, one never to be forgotten; to those too young to remember they seem an impossibility; while to our country at large they are a closed chapter in its history. And in the same spirit which actuated Chamberlain, when with him the shadows began to lengthen, to speak as he did of the dead HAMPTON, both North and South are now, thank God, agreed to "let the

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dead past bury its dead," and to look forward to the brighter and better days which lie ahead for our common country.

Were it otherwise, I would not on this occasion, in this presence and under the dome of this Capitol, give utterance to a word or a thought which could possibly revive the animosities of the past or in any degree be misunderstood. In speaking to-day of WADE HAMPTON, whom we revere as the redeemer of South Carolina, I feel that it is due his memory that I should at least recall to his country the desperate situation from which he so wisely and so bravely led his people.

A few in the South, but very few, immediately after the close of the war, seeing the conditions which existed, talked of going to Mexico or to Brazil and establishing a colony, but WADE HAMPTON was not one of these. I was told recently by a niece of his that when she was a little girl she told him she fancied such an idea and asked if he were going. General HAMPTON, she said, replied:

No, my child. Only rats leave a sinking ship.

Such a remark was entirely characteristic of WADE HAMPTON, and in the crisis which confronted him and his people his first thought was of his duty to his State—how he could best serve South Carolina. Never once did a thought of self enter into his mind. It was about this time that he said in a speech:

I claim nothing from South Carolina but a grave in yonder churchyard. But I have always said if I could serve her by word or deed her men had only to call me, and I would devote my time, my energy, and my life to her service.

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And, with HAMPTON, as the record will show, these were no empty words.

During the summer of 1876 the white people of South Carolina determined to regain possession of their State government and unanimously called upon WADE HAMPTON to lead them. To him their call came as a call of duty, an opportunity to serve his State, and it found him ready, as he said, to devote his time, his energy, and his life to her service.

Why was it that to redeem their State the people of South Carolina, with one accord, turned to WADE HAMPTON as their chosen leader? Beyond representing his county for a short time in the State senate, he had had no practical experience in politics; but South Carolinians remembered that at the beginning of the war he had had no experience, either, as a soldier, and yet he had become one of the greatest of the great soldiers of the Confederacy. Men had followed him to death on the battle field, and men would follow him again to save their State. South Carolina had many distinguished citizens, soldiers, and statesmen, as able, as patriotic, and more versed in civil affairs than HAMPTON, and yet so great was his reputation as a soldier that to select him to lead in such a crisis would cause no feeling of jealousy or rivalry, but all would unite most heartily in giving him their support.

The situation, too, called for a leader not only of towering character and personality but of sound judgment, coolness, and courage, who would not look to the present only but to the future as well. The people realized that what their leader advo-

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cated must be based on justice and fair dealings, and that he must be able to see the right and have the moral courage to pursue it. South Carolinians believe that in WADE HAMPTON were all of these qualities combined, and hence they felt safe in placing their destiny in his hands. Had they chosen a firebrand to lead them, there would indeed have been a conflagration, and their hopes would have gone up in its smoke. On the other hand, had they chosen a compromiser, partial success under such leadership would have meant only postponement of the evil day. For these reasons they nominated WADE HAMPTON for governor, heading a straight-out Democratic ticket of able and patriotic men.

County to county campaign meetings were held throughout the State, and due to HAMPTON and those close to him the campaign passed off with much less disorder than was naturally to have been expected. The white people of the State, with few exceptions, enthusiastically supported HAMPTON, and a considerable number of negroes also voted for him. More negroes would have done so had they not been intimidated by those of their own race who felt emboldened by the presence of the Federal troops.

The result of the election was exceedingly close, but complete returns were slightly in favor of the election of the Democratic ticket, though Governor Chamberlain and his party refused to concede the election, and for four months there existed in South Carolina a dual government as to its executive and legislative departments. Governor Chamberlain was upheld by President Grant, which

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resulted in soldiers being kept on constant duty, even in the statehouse itself, and on several occasions civil war was imminent and was only averted through the influence of General HAMPTON.

The first encouragement, the first ray of hope, which came to HAMPTON and the people of his State was when President Hayes in his inaugural address declared that it was his intention to put forth his—

very best effort in behalf of a civil policy which will forever wipe out in our public affairs the color line and the distinction between North and South, to the end that we shall have not only a united North or a united South but a united country.

Shortly after his inauguration the President invited both HAMPTON and Chamberlain to a conference, at which the only request HAMPTON made was that he remove the soldiers from South Carolina and end all military authority, pledging his word that he would maintain peace. Undauntedly HAMPTON told the President:

We are not fighting for party, but we are fighting for the good of the whole country.

He was there, he said—

to demand our right—nothing more—and so help me God, to take nothing less.

The President was deeply impressed with the sincerity, the courage, and the straightforwardness of WADE HAMPTON, and was convinced that he would faithfully carry out any promise he made. Then, too, when a man like HAMPTON demanded for his people what they and he believed to be their rights it was good judgment on the part of a President to recognize those rights. The military

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authority was removed, and Governor Chamberlain, realizing that unless supported by such authority, his cause would immediately collapse, promptly recognized WADE HAMPTON as Governor of South Carolina.

After all they had passed through during the years of reconstruction the administrations as governor of WADE HAMPTON were to the people of South Carolina "like the shadow of a great rock in a weary land." The plowman turned his furrow with a lighter heart, the landowner felt secure in possession, business revived, and women felt far safer. The freedmen, too, be it said to their credit, in good spirit accepted the situation, past ties between whites and blacks were renewed, and mutual confidence restored. Toward the end of HAMPTON's second term as governor he was sent by a grateful people to represent the State he had redeemed in the Senate of the United States.

I shall purposely refrain from any comment on WADE HAMPTON's career in the United States Senate. Distinguished Members of Congress will speak of him from the standpoint of a national representative, and I shall only say that for two terms he ably represented not only South Carolina but the South at a time when they sorely needed such a spokesman, and yet never did he speak as the partisan of a section, but always from the viewpoint of the best interests of the Nation.

To show his popularity with his fellow Senators and the high regard which they had for him, I can not refrain from referring to one incident, of which all are reminded who to-day visit our State capitol and see the portrait of HAMPTON hanging in the

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senate chamber. During his first term in the Senate a South Carolina artist painted a portrait of Senator HAMPTON, carried it to Washington, and without the Senator's knowledge offered it for sale in that city. Forty or fifty Senators, Republicans as well as Democrats, joined together, purchased the portrait, and sent it to the Governor of South Carolina as a present to the State with a letter of transmittal. This letter, framed and signed by the Senators, all of whom have now passed away, hangs beside the portrait, a touching tribute to WADE HAMPTON.

At the end of his second term in the Senate, as the result of a most bitter factional division within the Democratic Party in South Carolina, in which he was not involved, Senator HAMPTON was not returned to the Senate. This was largely due to two circumstances. The election of a Senator was by the general assembly, and not by a vote or expression of the preference of the people of the State. In addition to this, the aging soldier and statesman would not make the slightest move to seek reelection. Being at the time at his home in the capital of the State, Senator HAMPTON was urged by some of his closest friends simply to show himself in the statehouse on the day preceding the election, but he refused, saying that he had never asked anything of the people of South Carolina, and he would do nothing which might seem to be seeking their votes.

In regard to HAMPTON's not being returned to the Senate, this must be said: The people of South Carolina have always loved and admired WADE HAMPTON more than they have any other man; they

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love him as much to-day as they did when he was alive, and this they have shown by selecting him to be placed in this Hall of Fame, for by so doing they have consecrated and set him apart as their ideal of manhood. Is not this a far greater tribute to pay to HAMPTON than would have been his election to any public office? At any rate, so fell a tall cedar of Lebanon, and there was none to take its place.

In their estimate of the character of WADE HAMPTON the people of his State made no mistake, for he was a splendid example of the best of the civilization of the old South. The finest types of men known to us are the Greco-Roman, the English, and the American, and the cardinal virtues of these types have always been justice, wisdom, courage, and temperance, and all of these virtues HAMPTON possessed to an eminent degree. To future generations of his countrymen the unselfishness of his life where public duty was concerned and his intense patriotism must ever be an inspiration to higher ideals of citizenship and to the making of better Americans.

After General HAMPTON's retirement from the Senate he was appointed commissioner of Pacific railroads by President Cleveland and held that office for several years, when he returned to end his days where he had begun them—among the people of Columbia, to whom he was bound by the closest ties. There in the capital of the State he often saw his old soldiers, who brought their sons to meet him. Occasionally he attended Confederate reunions, where he spoke of the lost cause, ever urging his former soldiers and their sons to

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be loyal to the Stars and Stripes, but at the same time to remember that their cause had been just. The only legacy many of them could leave to their sons was the memory of their heroic deeds, and HAMPTON told them that the women of the South would see that these deeds were never forgotten.

Gen. WADE HAMPTON died April 11, 1902, and his last whispered words were a prayer to the Almighty to bless all of his people. He lies buried in Trinity churchyard, Columbia, beneath the soil he loved so well, and almost within the shadow of South Carolina's capitol, while on the capitol grounds stands his equestrian statue. The bronze figure of the great cavalryman—riding as HAMPTON rode—seems alive, and thus will WADE HAMPTON ever seem in the hearts of his people.

Dead he is not, but departed,
For the patriot never dies.

67005—29—4

ADDRESS BY MR. FREDERIC W. RUCKSTULL

GOVERNOR RICHARDS, MEMBERS OF THE HAMPTON STATUE COMMISSION, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: As the sculptor of this statue of HAMPTON, I have been asked to address you to explain the symbolism and significance of the statue.

Of course, my rôle to-day is not that of a eulogizer of WADE HAMPTON; that has been done better than I could possibly do it in words here and now by Governor Richards and ex-Governor Heywood. Whatever eulogy I have been able to offer of that great man has been made in this statue of him.

Portrait sculpture is an art by itself. In some respects it is more difficult than ideal sculpture. It is certainly more tantalizing, because in making a statue of a public man, above all if he is as great a man as was WADE HAMPTON, general, governor, and United States Senator, and more especially if the statue is a public monument, more problems are involved than in making an ideal work of art. For in making a public monument the sculptor, if he wishes to make a work of enduring quality, must please the family of the great man; he must satisfy the commission which honored him with the contract; and finally he must satisfy the expectations of the great public, all of which duties make portrait statuary a difficult art.

So when I was honored with the commission to make the statue of HAMPTON I was faced by the usual complex problem of making a statue that would be a good likeness, would be a dignified

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work of art, and express as much as possible of HAMPTON's personality, above all, of what he stood for in his life, since, as Henri Rochefort once wrote to Rodin to help him forget his monstrous and rejected statue of Balzac:

You can not represent the entire *Comedie Humaine* in one statue.

As I had made HAMPTON's equestrian statue in Columbia, S. C., showing him as a soldier, the commission preferred that I should represent him as a civilian rather than as a soldier. So I chose to represent him as a United States Senator.

But how? As a merely thoughtful listener while the half-concealed enmity of his beloved State was ever being displayed, and he a lion-headed fighting man? After much cudgeling of my brain it finally occurred to me to represent him as the defender of South Carolina, he having defended his State on the battle field, in front of the mob in seventy-six, in the Senate of the United States, and everywhere during his entire life.

So you will observe that I have placed him by the side of a palmetto stump, symbol of the Palmetto State, as South Carolina is called. Over this I threw a State flag. On this HAMPTON's hand rests, with an expression of "Hands off!" In his right hand I placed a scroll, which he crushes, involuntarily, after having delivered a speech defensive of his State, and this expression is reenforced by the attitude and movement of the entire body, all expressing a restrained threat to the enemies of his State, but only felt. Thus the statue is true to the fundamental law of all good sculpture, "Action in repose!"

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the superb head speaks for itself. His costume is the one he wore while in the Senate, according to photographs taken at that time, photographs which also justify the size and general "heft" of his person.

The statue itself is of Alabama marble, the pedestal of Georgia marble, and the base is of South Carolina "Winnsboro" granite.

The statue is seven and one-half feet high and the whole pedestal three and one-half feet, making the total work eleven feet high.

Finally, let me say, throughout the time that I struggled with this statue I had in mind the heroic incident which occurred when in seventy-six his election as governor of his State was challenged by the carpetbag mob in front of the statehouse in Columbia, and when defiantly facing the mob he said:

Gentlemen, I have been elected Governor of South Carolina; I shall be governor, or by the Almighty God there will be none!

And he *was* governor!

ACCEPTANCE
of the STATUE

BY THE HOUSE, MAY 28, 1929
BY THE SENATE, MAY 29, 1929

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE

TUESDAY, May 28, 1929.

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of a House concurrent resolution, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from South Carolina asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read (H. Con. Res. 8) as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the statue of WADE HAMPTON, by F. W. Ruckstull, presented by the State of South Carolina to be placed in Statuary Hall, is accepted in the name of the United States, and that the thanks of Congress be tendered the State for the contribution of the statue of one of its most eminent citizens, illustrious for his services to his country. Second, that a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed and duly authenticated, be transmitted to the Governor of South Carolina.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE

WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1929.

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 8) accepting the statue of WADE HAMPTON, of South Carolina, to be placed in Statuary Hall, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

Mr. BLEASE. Mr. President, there is a concurrent resolution on the table that came over from the House a few minutes ago. It is very short, and I should like to ask that it be considered and concurred in. It will not take more than a moment.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 8), which was read, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the statue of WADE HAMPTON, by F. W. Ruckstull, presented by the State of South Carolina, to be placed in Statuary Hall, is accepted in the name of the United States, and that the thanks of Congress be tendered the State for the contribution of the statue of one of its most eminent citizens, illustrious for his services to his country. Second, that a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed and duly authenticated, be transmitted to the Governor of South Carolina.

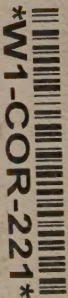
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The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from South Carolina asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the concurrent resolution. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

The concurrent resolution was considered and agreed to.



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W1-COR-221